

EVENING BULLETIN

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FRIDAY MARCH 11, 1904.

When Japan is in doubt Port Arthur
is bombarded to keep Russia guessing.

It's some satisfaction to know that
Hawaii isn't the only section of the
tourist traveled world that is enjoying
a spell of weather.

The strategist says the Russians
are all mixed up, which is another
way of saying that the strategist is
tangled in his own strategem.

Gambling establishments will here-
after require a written guarantee from
all patrons that they will either not use
the money of others or not get caught
at it.

Political discussion indicates, that
notwithstanding the hard times, there
are more than twelve men able and
anxious to pay the price of a trip to
Chicago as convention delegates.

The President has placed the salaries
of Panama commissioners at
\$12,000. It's a dollar to an old hat
that some wise man will use this as an
argument for raising salaries in Ha-
waii.

In time of peace Russia called the
Chinese brigands and sent more troops
to strengthen its hold on Manchuria.
In time of war these Chinese are recog-
nized as regulars violating the rules
of neutrality. Russia may now protest
but it can't gain much sympathy from
the public if given a little of its own
diplomatic medicine.

What is the difference between an
embezzler and a government that draws
on appropriations without warrant of
law? Until the test case is decided
the Territory is in a position that at
least calls for all possible haste in
bringing its own status to final deter-
mination. The money belongs to the
taxpayers, not the executive officers of
the Territory.

Without an exception the Republican
Oahu members of the House favor a
special session of the Legislature to
straighten out the finances of the Ter-
ritory. Only one of these approves ac-
tion on other than financial matters.
Opinions of elected representatives of
the people are generally and properly
regarded as a safe guide for American
executive officers.

Egg throwing at a band concert is
a reminder of incidents of the Birbe-
morning-press-citizen movement in
the Seventh precinct. The commu-
nity has not forgotten the glee with
which the morning paper referred to
the "eggs on wool." Present day egg
throwers demonstrate how well they
have followed the teaching of the
morning paper in political work.

Honolulu is not wholly satisfied with
the war in the Orient unless there is
a battle every other day. If Honolu-
lu's desires could be satisfied the war
would soon be ended and the final
treaty of peace drawn before the ice
leaves Vladivostok harbor. Fortunate-
ly or otherwise neither Russia nor
Japan is conducting its campaign ac-
cording to sham battle plans, and
armies are not moved in a day.

Discussion of Russia's old time
friendship for the United States has
started the people thinking. They are
not prepared to sanction all that Rus-
sia does but it is very apparent that
these reminders are creating a senti-
ment that will make it warm for any
officials who attempt to drag this coun-
try into an implied alliance with either
Great Britain or Japan. The Amer-
ican people are not prepared to view
with indifference any program that
contemplates fighting any one's battles
but their own.

The present situation in the Ter-
ritory proves nothing if not the super-
iority of county government over the
present unwieldy Territorial regime.
A Board of Supervisors could quickly,
legally, and effectively reduce the ex-
penses of the county to a level with
the revenue. Under existing condi-
tions the reduction must be made at
the expense of a legislative session or
left to the arbitrary determination of
executive officers in Honolulu. No
sensible man will claim that officials
in Honolulu can determine public ne-
cessities to better purpose than county
officers elected by the people.

The United Irish Societies of New
York city have voted that St. Patrick's
Day is not a holiday. This is likely to
shock the sensibility of all Irish-Amer-
icans until it is learned that the vote

was influenced by the determination of
the German Mutual Protective Union to
charge holiday prices for their
music. Union music holiday prices are
high. The Irishmen responded to the
German demand with the statement:
"You'll be asking us to feed on lim-
burger cheese and pigs' knuckles and
sauerkraut on that occasion. We cele-
brate the day enough, and what is the
use of making it a holiday?" Thus is
St. Patrick's Day preserved as an
Irish holiday in fact but not for the
benefit of German music unions.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EM- BEZZLEMENT.

Two more Hawaiians gone wrong.
This general comment, freighted
though it be with a tinge of injustice,
nevertheless points a moral to Ha-
waiians. It brings out the fact that
the community watches with interest
the course of the Hawaiians; that the
fall of one tends to cast a reflection
on all, and places an additional weapon
of attack in the hands of those pre-
judiced and vicious men seeking in-
cidents wherewith to establish their
claim of Hawaiian incompetence or
lack of responsible character. In spite
of the fact that the proportion of ab-
sconding Hawaiians is no larger than
any other race, it carries the impressive
moral that a man is his brother's keeper.
Especially when his race or asso-
ciations are taken as the special object
of malicious misrepresentation or
unjust attack.

The fall of a young official in the
Water Works Department and of an-
other trusted employee in a local busi-
ness house has called for diverse views
on embezzlement, the gambling house
and the influences that lead young
men astray. Street corner wisecracks
have said "I told you so," moralists
point to gambling dens and call the
police to account. Among the sincere
and thoughtful people there is deep
regret that young men with prom-
ising prospects have succumbed to
temptation and betrayed the trust im-
posed in them.

Comparatively few, however, appear
to have considered the responsibility
of employers, whether it be the Ter-
ritorial government or a business house.
It is the duty of every institution to
conduct its business in such a manner
that temptation shall not be placed in
the lap of an employee. Exact busi-
ness methods, constant checking of
accounts, always used in properly con-
ducted business are not the result of
inherent dishonesty or a natural trend
of human nature toward thieving. Av-
erage humanity is honest. It is a
recognized principle of every well
ordered institution handling money in
large or small amounts that the tem-
ptations presented employees shall be
reduced to a minimum.

A thoroughly dishonest man will
steal in spite of all the schemes men
may devise to prevent it. The honest
man is in constant danger of going
astray—taking a little today and more
tomorrow with the intention of paying
it back—when left to his own devices
in handling the coin of others. Ac-
cording to general report it would
seem that the recent cases of embezz-
lement come more within the scope of
the latter.

No employee has a right to
steal. No employer has a right
to throw a quantity of money
in the control of another with no
other check than a kindly warning
that it must not be misappropriated.
The United States Government has a
most perfect and intricate system for
preventing peculations by its em-
ployees, from the man handling millions
a day to the petty officer holding a few
dollars of the public monies. This is
not done on the presumption that all
Government employees are dishonest.
It is to maintain business accuracy and
remove the suggestion of dishonesty.
Employees, good, bad, and indifferent
know that their affairs are open to an
accounting at any time. The influence
of these strict methods is to secure ac-
curacy and honesty all the time.

Such a system of accounting and
checking should obtain in every office
of this Territory, from the accounts of
the Department head to the bureau
clerk. Until it does, the business man-
agement of this Territory is open to
just criticism if not censure and the
young or old employee overcome by
the tempting glitter of gold he handles
may be considered as more sinned against
than sinning.

RICHARDSON COMMITTED

(Continued from Page 1.)
safe-keeping. He had charge of money
belonging to the Territory of Hawaii.
He had had no orders to remove Gov-
ernment money from the department
safe on February 17. Witness had
had a conversation in his private office
with the defendant. Witness had asked
him on what night he had come into
the office and how much money he had
taken from the safe.
"Was that conversation in the man-
ner of a confession?" asked Wilder.
"Yes," answered Mr. Brown.
"Did you tell him that he was under
any charge?"
"No."

Wilder objected to questions with
regard to this confession on the ground
that it was not a proper con-
fession and should not be allowed.
Judge Dickey allowed the question.
Witness went on to say that Rich-
ardson had told him that he had taken
\$100 but had replaced it the next morn-
ing. He said that everything else was
all right. Richardson did not come to
Mr. Brown voluntarily. He had been
sent for. He said he took the money
on or about February 13, but did not
remember the exact date. This con-
versation took place March 1.

On being cross-examined by Wilder

the witness stated that the defendant
and the second clerk had the combina-
tion to the safe. There was a regula-
tion that the chief clerk should have
charge of the money. This regulation
had been in vogue before Brown took
office.

Hackdriver John Gouveia was the
next witness. He stated that on Feb-
ruary 17, between 7:30 and 8 p. m.,
Richardson had called his back at the
Anchor saloon. He gave Gouveia a
note to take to Clerk Woodward on
Punchbowl. Woodward refused to
come with Gouveia, who returned and
reported to Richardson.

Richardson told Gouveia to go back
to Woodward and get the key to the
safe. Gouveia got it and gave it to
Richardson in the Anchor saloon.

Gouveia and Richardson then drove
to the Capitol. Richardson went into
the Water Works office alone. He
came back and told Gouveia that the
safe combination had been changed
and that he could not open it. He
then drove back to Woodward's place
and got the combination. Richardson
then returned to the Water Works of-
fice. He stayed in there about ten to
fifteen minutes. He then drove back
to the Anchor saloon, where he paid
Gouveia \$1. He had lots of gold in
his pocket. Richardson offered Gou-
veia a drink and both entered the sa-
loon. There were some fellows in
there playing dice. Richardson paid
for the drinks and gave some money—
gold—to the fellows, saying: "I'm in
this game."

Wilder wanted to know how Gouveia
could tell that Richardson was going
to open the safe. Witness answered
that Richardson had told him so.

Daniel M. Woodward, the second
clerk in the Water Works office, stated
that Richardson came to his house
February 17 between 8 and 9:30 p. m.
in Gouveia's hack. Gouveia had been
there previously with a note from
Richardson. He had given the note
back to Gouveia.

Witness started to state what were
the contents of the note but Wilder
objected on the ground that the note
itself would be the best evidence. The
objection was sustained.

Woodward further testified that he
had given the key to the outside door
of the safe to Richardson. Half an
hour later Richardson came back. He
wanted Woodward to come to the of-
fice with him to open the safe. He
said he was too full to do so himself.
Woodward refused to go and Rich-
ardson went off alone. Woodward got
the key back from Richardson in the
office the next morning. Witness never
knew of any other money than Gov-
ernment money being in the safe.

High Sheriff Brown took the stand,
stating that he wanted to testify with
regard to an admission made by the
defendant to Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral Fleming on the morning of
March 9.

In answer to questions by Wilder
the High Sheriff stated that the de-
fendant had been told by Fleming to
tell the truth and hide nothing. He
was not under arrest then.

The High Sheriff stated that the de-
fendant had said that one evening in
February he had driven from the An-
chor saloon to the office and had taken
\$100 from the safe. He wanted to use
it but did not exactly know for what
purpose. He had been in the Anchor
saloon with a gang whose intention it
was to go to the Brunswick billiard
parlors. He did not go there, however,
but went to the Anchor saloon. He
returned the money to the safe the
next morning.

The defendant had admitted to
Fleming that he was in the habit of
taking money from the safe, leaving
10 U's for the sums taken in its place.
The \$100 in question was Government
money. Richardson had said that he
knew it was wrong to take in that
manner but that he had returned the
money.

The High Sheriff stated that this
was that case of the prosecution.
Judge Dickey committed the de-
fendant to the Circuit Court for trial.
Attorney Wilder having declined to
produce any evidence for the defense.
The bond of \$5,000 put up by Rich-
ardson was deemed satisfactory by both
sides and remained unchanged.

At the annual meeting of the Mc-
Bryde Sugar Company, Ltd., on the
10th inst., officers were elected.
See page 8 of this issue.

How Uncle Pike got his PICTURE
IN THE PAPER. The story is told in
TOMORROW'S COMIC SUPPLE-
MENT.

Wage

EARNERS, we of-
fer a plan of Sav-
ings for

Earners

of small incomes
and is a guaranteed

Investment

For particulars see

PHOENIX SAVINGS, BLDG.,
AND LOAN ASS'N.,

JUDD BUILDING, HONOLULU.

Guarantee Capital against
loss \$ 200,000 00
Subscribed Capital . . . \$5,500,000 00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000 00
R. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
H. E. POCOCK, General Agent

INSURANCE ON SCHUMAN FIRE

North British Mercantile, T. 1,000
F. Lansing agent 1,500
North British Mercantile, T. 1,500
F. Lansing agent 500
Royal Exchange, Alexander &
& Baldwin agents 3,000
London & Lancashire, J. M.
Dowsett agent 1,500
Fireman's Fund, Bishop & Co.
agents 3,000
Hartford, J. M. Dowsett agent 1,500
\$12,000

The above is a list of the insurance
carried by the Schuman Carriage Co.,
Ltd., whose repository was totally de-
stroyed in the fire of this morning. Al-
though the exact value of the goods
destroyed cannot be learned just yet,
it is estimated that \$15,000 should cov-
er the whole. A part of the insurance is
in the name of Mr. Schuman himself
and a part in the name of the Stud-
baker Carriage Company. If the esti-
mate secured at the Schuman Carriage
Co.'s office today is correct, the loss
will be about \$3,000, a very fortunate
outcome when such a large amount
was involved.

The Schuman Carriage Co. repre-
sents a consolidation of this concern,
the C. F. Herrick Carriage Co. and the
Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. The La-
nival repository carried a large stock
of goods taken over by the consolida-
tion, the remainder of the stock being
carried at the store in the Alexander
Young building.

Mr. Schuman is at present on Maui
on business, having left on Tuesday.
C. F. Herrick sent him a wireless this
morning and although Mr. Schuman
anticipated making quite a stay on
Maui, he is expected back in the
steamer of tomorrow.

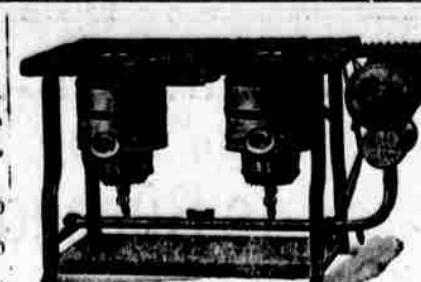
The cause of the fire is unknown al-
though people connected with the
company are disposed to believe that
a cigar or cigarette stump was re-
sponsible.

It appears that yesterday a gang of
Japanese carpenters were set to work
laying a floor on the makai side of
the building which was formerly with-
out one. This was done on account of
the dampness in the repository, caused
by the recent heavy rains and the
consequent damage to vehicles in the
way of rust.

This floor had been all but complet-
ed when the 5 o'clock whistles blew
yesterday and the carpenters quit
work. It is said by residents of the
vicinity that they saw the Japanese
smoking during the day. It is there-
fore possible that one of these men
might have carelessly thrown a cigar
or cigarette stump into a carriage, the
result being a slow burning of wood
and leather and a final communication
of the fire to the other vehicles.

A great deal of the stock was
wrapped in paper and if the cigar or
cigarette stump had been thrown into
this inflammable material, the fire
would have taken place almost immedi-
ately.

It is calculated that there were over
a hundred vehicles besides other sup-
plies in the repository.



The Latest and Best

Perfection Blue Flame OIL STOVES

Absolutely Safe, Reliable

STANDARD FLOOR DRESSING.—The Dust Exterminator; Protects
Health; Preserves Floors; Saves Labor; Saves Money.
STANDARD OILER.—For applying the above Dressing; the flow of oil
regulated; economical and labor-saving. Call and examine the above.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited.

Fort and Merchant Streets

HARROLD'S - HOOF - OINTMENT

Never Fails!

Best known remedy for

BRITTLE and SHELLY FEET, QUARTER CRACK,
THRUSH, CRACKED HEELS, FEVERISH FEET,
CONTRACTION and ALL FOOT AILMENTS

Guaranteed to give best satisfaction. Try a tin and be convinced.

Also carry in stock a fresh line of

GENUINE CHAMOIS SKINS, CUBIAN CARRIAGE
SPONGES,
BOSTON HARNESS SOAP and DRESSINGS.

Schuman Carriage Co.,

Limited
YOUNG BUILDING

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

LEWIN-MEYER CO.'S

Palace and Epicurean Goods.

Represented by

E. J. Walker.

If it's painted by

S. STEPHENSON,

Sign Shop, King Street.

It's a Good Sign

B. F. ENLERS & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS

We have just received a complete
invoice of new things in

Rugs, Curtains

—AND—

Art Draperies

SMYRNA RUGS
AXMINSTER RUGS
VELVET RUGS
BRUSSELS RUGS

An immense line of styles and color-
ings. Sizes from 18 in. x 27 in. to
the size to cover the whole floor.

Art Draperies

SILKOLINES
DENIMS
BURLAPS
CRETONNES
TICKINGS

\$3.35 a Case

of 42, 48 and 63 bars of Mainland
Laundry Soap, 100 lb a case, delivered
to any part of this city.

Also 17 bars for \$1.00 or 8 bars
for 50 cents.

Brush Door Mats, 25 cents

Klondike Lanterns, 25 cents.

Charcoal, 40 cents a bag.

Fantail Pigeons, \$2.50 a pair.

And 6 lb of Prunes (Aeschte Bam-
burger Zweitschen) for 25 cents, all at

N. Brehm,

THE SOFT SOAP MAN,

1016 SMITH ST. near KING STREET.

Expert Paper Hanging

When you want the very best
work we will do it for you.

It takes intelligence and skill
to properly match paper and put
it on without wrinkles.

We have the skill, experience
and intelligence necessary.

J. D. JEWETT,

HOTEL ST. PHONE MAIN 419.

Merchants' HOT LUNCH.

THE CRITERION SALOON will
serve a Merchants' Hot Lunch, com-
mencing MONDAY, March 7th, from
11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Photographers' Notice.

On and after this date a de-
posit will be required at time of
sitting from all persons having
their photos taken by the
undersigned.

J. J. WILLIAMS

RICE & PERKINS

HORSE SHOEING.

W. W. Wright Co. La.

have opened a horse-shoe-
ing department in connec-
tion with their carriage
shop, etc. Having secur-
ed the services of a first-
class shoer, they are pre-
pared to do all work in-
trusted to them in a first-
class manner.

First Grand Ball

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DIVISION NO. 1, A. O. H.,

AT PROGRESS HALL,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, March 17, 1904.

Entertainment begins at Eight.

Dancing at Nine.

Tickets admitting Gentleman and
Lady (including supper), \$2.00.

Jos. Schwartz,

Watchmakers' Materials and
Jewelry Supplies,

COR. FORT and KING ST.

The first care of the smoker, whether he
is on business or pleasure bent, is to make
sure that his supply of cigars is sufficient.
If they run out everything goes wrong.
The first care of the smoker who has a
due regard for his health should be that
his cigars are

General Arthur Cigars.

No man can expect to have a clear head,
a steady hand and good digestion who
habitually smokes strong, imported cigars.
The General Arthur has the true, rich,
perfect Havana flavor, but it is mild and
harmless—it gives you satisfaction without
injurious results.

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• KBBBS, WERTHEIM & SCHIFFER, Manufacturers.